MCI WORLDCOM

Mary De Luca
Senior Policy Advisor

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

March 27, 2000

Ms. Magalie R. Salas
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington DC 20554

Subject: **Unassigned Number Porting**

EXPARTE: **CC Docket 99-200, Number Resources Optimization**

Dear Ms. Salas:

During the March 2000 North American Numbering Council (NANC) Meeting Focal Communications Corporation (Focal) and MCI WorldCom, Inc (MCI WorldCom) presented the attached material explaining a technology trial performed between our companies to test unassigned number porting technology, processes and practices. Please include this material in the above reference docket for consideration in the unassigned numbering porting issues before the Commission.

We urge the Commission to <u>require</u>, not just permit carriers to respond to unassigned number porting (UNP) requests in limited circumstances as described in our trial report. Specifically, UNP can be used to met specific customer requests to port unassigned number(s) from one carrier to another or to allow a carrier to establish footprints with small quantities of numbers instead of a complete NPA-NXX or NPA-NXX-X block (i.e., 1,000 number block). Both these cases allow for better utilization of the numbering resource and further the Commission's goal of improved number assignment efficiencies to slow the rate of area code exhaust and extend the life of the NANP. Without unassigned number porting, a carrier is required to apply for a complete NPA-NXX or NPA-NXX-X block instead of the small volume of numbers it actually needs to meet a specific customer request or to establish footprint in a rate area. Hence, UNP brings the carrier closer to its true need for numbers and complements the implementation of thousand-block number pooling by allowing the customer to chose its local provider based on other competitive issues other than which numbers are available to that customer.

Any claim that "UNP won't work using today's LNP systems and procedure" is simply not true.[1] The Focal-MCIWorldCom trial results disprove the incumbent's claims that it cannot be done. This trial was done with real carriers, existing OSS systems, active NPA-NXXs.
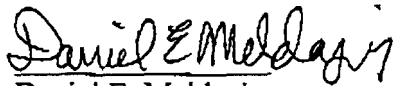
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[1] *See e.g.*, SBC presentation to NANC, March NANC Meeting March 21-22, 2000.

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Ms. Salas

We applaud the NANC for allowing further study and discussions on implementing UNP is today's LNP environment. MCI WorldCom will be hosting an Ad Hoc meeting in early April open to all members of the NANC and the industry to further discuss the scope of UNP.

Regards,

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North American Numbering Council
March 21-22, 2000 Meeting
Washington, DC

Unassigned Number Porting
Trial Report

Focal Communications and MCI WorldCom

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Two UNP Scenarios Tested

Scenario One: Specific customer requests to port unassigned numbers from one carrier to another

Scenario Two: Establishing carrier footprints with small quantities of numbers

Scenarios tested in three major cities with forty numbers

What UNP Should and Should Not Do

- Moves spare numbers between carriers
- Benefits competition and conservation
- Use for specific customer requests
- Use to establish rate area footprint
- Limit 25 numbers per request
- Not intended for inventory building

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Key Goals of Trial

- Demonstrate current LSR process can handle UNP
- Determine third party administrator is not needed
- Ensure LNP supports porting spare numbers
- Show that systems can reserve and donate numbers
- Determine if number needs to be activated
- Test specific UNP customer request scenario
- Test UNP carrier footprint scenario

General Findings

- Determined LNP systems can support UNP ports
- If carrier can mark working numbers as ported out,
  it can mark numbers UNP-ported out
- Donor carrier needs to be unambiguous
- Carrier can support UNP if OSS supports pooled port-ins
- Pooling should enable widespread UNP

LNP Inter Carrier Processes Support Customer Specific UNP Scenario

- Standard LSR with annotated remarks is sufficient

- LSR can be FAX or e-mail transmission

- Firm Order Confirmation process unchanged

- No change to LIDB, CARE, DA/DL

- Receiving Carrier processes new 911 record

LNP Inter Carrier Processes Support Footprint UNP Scenario

- Standard LSR with annotated remarks is sufficient
- LSR can be FAX or e-mail transmission
- No change to Firm Order Confirmation process
- No change to LIDB, CARE, DA/DL updates
- Receiving carrier processes 911 records as "new"
- No snap-back required as number stays in inventory

Conclusions and Next Step

- UNP is feasible
- Interactions between provisioning groups successful
- Should set 25 TN limit per request
- Donor needs to be unambiguous
- No need to activate numbers before porting
- Do not need third party administrator
- All test calls completed without difficulty
- Next Step: Ad-hoc UNP meeting

Report on

Unassigned Number Porting (UNP) Trial

Focal Communications Corporation

and

MCI WorldCom

FOCAL

Local without limits

MCI WORLDCOM

Executive Summary

MCI WorldCom and Focal Communications herein present the details concerning a recently completed feasibility trial concerning Unassigned Number Portability between the parties. This report has been provided to assist industry in understanding the intent, purpose, scope, and test results for this trial.

Unassigned Number Portability, or UNP, has a coincident benefit to Local Number Portability and number conservation methods to make more efficient use of telephone numbers. As noted by the FCC in its Number Conservation Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (CC Docket 99-200), the key matter for the number conservation docket is "two-fold: to slow the rate of number exhaust in this country as evidenced by the ever-increasing rate at which new area codes are assigned; and to prolong the life of the North American Numbering Plan (NANP)."[1]

Focal and MCI WorldCom agree with this premise and cooperatively embarked on an initiative to understand the aspects of inter-company processes to affect the porting of spare numbers from existing carrier number inventory. The conclusion of this effort demonstrates that cooperation is key towards making UNP viable. In that the porting of spare numbers was demonstrably intended to facilitate the porting of small (or low) volumes of spare numbers, the results of this trial are not deemed by the parties as threatening to number raids for building ones number inventory to the detriment of the other carrier. Conversely, the parties have concluded that instead, the facility and availability of UNP processes are mutually beneficial to serve customer desires to be served by the carrier of their choice (i.e., access to numbers), while at the same time improving the efficiency of how numbers already assigned to carriers are utilized.

The trial focused on two UNP uses: (1) the porting of numbers from one carrier switch to the other carrier's switch to serve a specific customer request; and (2) the porting of numbers from one carrier switch to the other carrier's switch to establish a footprint within a rate area not currently served by the requesting carrier. The footprint method was intended to port a limited quantity of numbers for services that require only a small quantity of numbers to serve a rate area.[2] The intent of this trial was not to focus on using UNP for on-going inventory building.

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[1] See, In the Matter of Numbering Resource Optimization, CC Docket No. 99-200; Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control, RM No. 9258, Petition for Rulemaking to Amend the Commission's Rule Prohibiting Technology-Specific or Service-Specific Area Code Overlays; Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications NSD File No. L-99-17 and Energy Petition for Waiver to Implement a Technology-Specific Overlay in the 508, 617, 781, and 978 Area Codes; California Public Utilities Commission and the People, of the State of California Petition for Waiver to Implement a Technology-Specific or Service-Specific Area Code NSD File No. L-99-36, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking at 1 (1999).

[2] A full NXX and/or a 1000s block would have provided more numbers than required to provide the intended service.

UNP was used in the Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles LATAs to perform the trial tests. In Chicago, a footprint was established for Focal in the CHICGOZN09 rate area using numbers from MCI WorldCom's number inventory. In New York and Los Angeles, spare numbers were ported bi-directionally between Focal and MCI WorldCom to confirm the utility of serving specific number requests.

The parties held four meetings to establish the ordering process. The Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF) Local Number Portability (LNP) Local Service Request (LSR) forms were used and modified to serve as a unique and distinct signal from typical LNP orders. Minor changes were agreed to define and establish UNP request nomenclature annotated in the "Remarks" field of the LSR. After the development of the order processes, the numbers were ported and tested in the same context of that used for LNP. Standard order processing intervals were used to conduct the test and were able to be met by both Service Providers. The resulting test calls were successful, proving that both Service Providers had taken the appropriate actions to turn-up the number ranges in their networks.

Introduction

This report describes the process used between Focal and MCI WorldCom to complete a feasibility trial for the porting of Unassigned Number Portability (UNP). UNP as used in this document refers to the porting of "spare" or unused telephone numbers between one carrier switch to another carrier switch. This process allows for the number(s) ported to be used by the recipient carrier. In this trial the usage of the UNP numbers was using a process that would satisfy: (1) the porting of spare numbers that would be used by the gaining carrier to serve a particular end-user customer and fulfill that customer's specific request for a number(s); and, (2) porting of a small quantity of numbers to establish a footprint presence.

Purpose of Document

This document is a report of the UNP trial activities between Focal Communications and MCI WorldCom. The intent of this report is to discuss the preparations for, and activities associated with commencing and executing the trial. In addition, this report outlines the various test activities performed to demonstrate the feasibility of the trial.

UNP Test Planning/Preparation

Focal and MCI WorldCom determined the applicable scenarios that would drive a need for a UNP request from one Service Provider to another. These scenarios were customer-

specific needs and footprint needs. The customer-specific scenario fell into three categories: (1) requesting a specific TN/range; (2) requesting any TN/range within a particular NPA-NXX or containing specific digits in the NXX-XXX; (3) requesting any TN/range within a particular rate center. The footprint scenario was determined to be addressed by the above scenario of requesting any TN/range within a particular rate center.

The basic difference between Unassigned Number Porting and Local Number Portability is the fact that the donating Service Provider has the TN/range available in their inventory rather than reserved or assigned to a customer. With this in mind, it was Focal and MCI WorldCom's objective to make the UNP process as consistent with LNP as possible, allowing for the fact that each Service Provider maintains it's number inventory differently. The process agreed upon follows the precepts of the Local Service Request (LSR) process, allowing Service Providers to participate in UNP and leaving any potential adjustments to the management of their individual number inventories up to themselves. The process developed for the trial assumed that carrier number inventory modifications to support LNP, that is the ability to mark a number as no longer in its inventory, was present. This was confirmed and is deemed as present among all LNP-capable carrier systems in order to indicate that a number is no longer available for assignment. In addition, the trial required that numbers from non-native NXXs could be accommodated by number inventory systems. Some carriers may not have implemented the functionality when LNP was being implemented, and are now implementing internal system changes to support drawing non-native numbers into their systems for number pooling. In any event, the number inventory capability mentioned here can be assumed available in areas that are and will be supporting number pooling.

The activity thus focused on minor changes to ordering procedures and interaction. The remainder of the process was identical to any other number being ported. No additional LNP process changes, beyond slight modifications to allow number availability interactions per the Local Service Request OBF form were required. In addition, at no time during the course of the trial did the parties find it necessary or required to activate the numbers as working numbers in its network before being able to port them.

Customer Specific Scenarios
For customer-specific scenarios, it was decided that a Reservation LSR, titled, "Reservation LSR for UNP," would first be sent from the requesting Service Provider to the donating Service Provider. Based on experience gained in the trial, a maximum quantity of 25 numbers should apply to UNP requests. The parties identified the minimum set of fields required to be populated on the LSR (for simplicity purposes). In addition, as defined below, the parties developed a set of common comments in the "Remarks" portion of the LSR to denote specifics of the type of UNP request (i.e., requesting a specific TN/range, requesting any TN/range within a particular NPA-NXX or containing specific digits in the NXX-XXX, or requesting any TN/range within a particular rate center).

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1. Requesting a specific TN/range
2. Requesting any TN/range within a particular NPA-NXX or containing specific digits in the NXX-XXX
3. Requesting any TN/range within a particular rate center[3]

If the donating Service Provider could accommodate the request (i.e., number was available), the TN/range would be reserved for the requesting Service Provider, and a Firm Order Commitment (FOC) would be returned to the requesting Service Provider, with a tracking number. The requesting Service Provider would then proceed to process an LNP order for that TN/range, and at the appropriate time in the order processing, send a typical LNP LSR for that customer, using the tracking number from the Reservation LSR FOC, requesting a date certain, consistent with customer cut-over plans. At that point, normal LNP procedures would be used and a second FOC returned from the donating Service Provider. The donating, (losing SP, optionally), and requesting (gaining SP) Service Providers would proceed with sending Create messages to the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) system, followed by the requesting Service Provider sending an Activate message to the NPAC at the appropriate time.[4] Line Information Data Base (LIDB), Customer Account Record Exchange (CARE) and Directory Assistance/Directory Listing (DA/DL) activities would also be processed normally. The only difference from LNP in this UNP transaction would be that the 911 record request would be processed as "new" rather than as a "migrate" transaction[5].

Following this process ensures that, like LNP, which is also customer-specific, if the customer were to give up the TN/range, the TN/range would be processed as a snap-back to the donating Service Provider.

Footprint Scenario
For the footprint scenario, which was determined to only have the characteristic of requesting any TN/range within a particular rate center, it was agreed that a regular LNP LSR with a slight change to the title (Local Service Request - UNP) would be sent from the requesting Service Provider, specifying comments in the Remarks portion of the order that it was a footprint UNP request. The comment would specify the rate center desired and the quantity of the range. Therefore the added step of transmitting a Reservation LSR was not required for footprint requests. Based on experience gained in the trial, a maximum quantity of 25 numbers should apply to UNP requests. Then, if the donating Service Provider has a range available, they would assign it to the requesting Service

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[3] In an environment where multiple potential donors exist, this could be an "ambiguous donor" UNP Request. For the purposes of the trial, it was assumed that the ambiguity was removed per the customer requesting the numbers from a particular donor.

[4] The carrier messages to the regional NPAC system noted herein are not UNP unique. They are identical to the messaging required for porting any number.

[5] LNP transactions are processed as "unlock" and "migrate" transactions. Being that no prior record existed, a "new" 911 transaction is appropriate.

Focal, MCI WorldCom
Joint Report on UNP

Provider, and send a FOC back, annotating the range and the date they could be made available. The requesting Service Provider would build the range into their switch, then send a Create message to the NPAC (and optionally, the donor Service Provider), followed up by an Activate message. Meanwhile, the donor Service Provider would remove the numbers porting from their number inventory. The requesting Service Provider would then be able to activate the numbers in the NPAC and make use of that range of numbers. The TNs from that range would be managed for new customer service requests, equivalent to all new service orders. The benefit here is that the service provider is able to service small volume number needs without requiring a full NXX or even an NXX-X block assignment.

As a matter of policy, the donating service provider in the footprint scenario would not be receiving the number(s) back if the customer assigned the number in the requesting company's network disconnected the number. This is because the numbers were ported to meet a footprint need with a limited set of numbers. With such a limited number range, it is impractical to return the numbers is disconnected by the customer since to do so might simply trigger additional and unnecessary UNP requests. However, control over the snap-back procedure would be the responsibility of the requesting company, since neither the NPAC LNP system nor the original donating company systems would uniquely identify these number as footprint TNs not expected for return if snapped back. It is also important to note that if the range (or TNs within that range) are used for a customer, and the customer subsequently ports to another Service Provider, and that customer were to then terminate their service, a snap-back would occur, and the NPAC rules would show them as being returned to the donating Service Provider, not the requesting Service Provider. Therefore, the requesting company would need to control the snap-back prevention in their network.

For the purposes of this trial, Focal and MCI WorldCom spread out the testing into three NPAC regions, the Northeast, the Midwest and the West Coast. The scenarios used included requesting a specific TN/range and requesting any TN/range in a particular NPA-NXX to meet the customer-specific need, and requesting any TN/range in a particular rate center to meet the footprint need.

UNP Test Execution

Focal and MCI WorldCom agreed to conduct the trial using a range of five telephone numbers for the customer-specific scenarios and a range of 20 telephone numbers for the footprint scenario. The customer-specific scenarios were requested in Los Angeles and New York and the footprint scenario was requested in Chicago. The footprint scenario required the ability for the numbers to be placed into inventory and thus be assignable for customer service. The numbers ported during the trial are in use today by Focal for actual customer use. Below are the scenarios used.

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- Los Angeles (customer-specific)
  - Range of 5 TNs - Focal to MCI WorldCom (range from a specific NPA-NXX)
  - Range of 5 TNs - MCI WorldCom to Focal (specific range of TNs from any NPA-NXX)

- New York (customer-specific)
  - Range of 5 TNs - Focal to MCI WorldCom (any range from a specific rate center)
  - Range of 5 TNs - MCI WorldCom to Focal (specific range of 10-digit TNs)

- Chicago (Service Provider footprint needs)
  - Range of 20 TNs from MCI WorldCom to Focal (any range from a specific rate center)

The process followed by Focal and MCI WorldCom is outlined below. This process was used by the groups within each Service Provider that normally process LNP orders and are already familiar with the LSR and SOA/NPAC processing.

Requesting SP - Customer-Specific UNP
1. Send Reservation Local Service Request (LSR) for UNP
2. Receive Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) that TNs reserved for requesting SP
3. Send LSR for UNP w/tracking number from previous FOC and customer due date
4. Upon receipt of FOC, send Create message to NPAC
5. On customer due date, send Activate message to NPAC
6. Make test calls from major carriers (ILEC, AT&T LD, Sprint LD, MCI LD)
7. Make test calls from within new receiving switch
8. Have donating SP make test calls from donor switch
9. Verify all test calls complete to receiving switch (new requesting SP)

Donating SP - Customer-Specific UNP

1. Receives Reservation LSR for UNP
2. Return confirmation (FOC) that TNs reserved, w/ tracking number
3. Receives LSR for UNP w/tracking number from previous FOC and customer due date
4. Return FOC for LSR for UNP
5. Send Create concurrence message to NPAC
6. Make test calls, per new SP, from donor switch

Requesting SP – Footprint UNP
1. Send Local Service Request – UNP LSR
2. Receive Firm Order Confirmation (FOC) that TNs reserved for requesting SP
3. Upon receipt of FOC, send Create message to NPAC
4. On customer due date, send Activate message to NPAC
5. Make test calls from major carriers (ILEC, AT&T LD, Sprint LD, MCI LD)

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6. Make test calls from within new receiving switch
7. Have donating SP make test calls from donor switch
8. Verify all test calls complete to receiving switch (new requesting SP)

Donating SP – Footprint UNP

1. Receives LSR for UNP
2. Return confirmation (FOC) that TNs reserved, w/ tracking number
3. Send Create concurrence message to NPAC (LNP process proceeds normally)
4. Make test calls, per new SP, from donor switch

While no need arose in this portion of the activity in the context of proper processing of the LSR and moving the number from available to removal within the number inventory systems, the parties contemplate that this might occur in some cases, or be cause for concern by some parties. Creation of a pseudo account for the carrier to lodge UNP requests against was seen as a potential solution so the LSR was not rejected because of their being no customer service record associated with the telephone number. However, it's not clear why this is an expressed limitation by some parties in that donations of numbers to a pooling administrator in a number pooling environment would seem equivalent to controls necessary in a number inventory control system. The pseudo account is suggested as a means to hold the UNP reservation so that the subsequent LNP request is not impeded.

At the conclusion of testing, as agreed by both Focal and MCI WorldCom, the TN/ranges used for Los Angeles and New York (customer-specific scenarios) were processed as snap-backs. This was accomplished by sending Disconnect messages to the NPAC. This ensured calls were routing back to the donating service provider. The reservations and/or assignments were removed from each donating Service Provider's number inventory system to allow for subsequent customer use.

Certain scenarios, ancillary services processing and associated test calls were not deemed instrumental to UNP. These were not unique to UNP and had been tested extensively during LNP Industry Field Trials in 1997/1998 and are used in LNP processing today. Therefore, Focal and MCI WorldCom decided that the items below did not require testing:

1. Winback scenarios;
2. Subsequent porting scenarios;
3. LIDB, CARE, DA/DL, 911 request processing;
4. Outgoing test calls to Directory Assistance or 911;
5. Incoming test calls with 0+, Collect.

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UNP Test Results

The results of the trial were completely successful and proved that with minimal modifications to the LSR process and forms, that UNP is a viable method for meeting customer-specific needs as well as for Service Provider footprint needs.

The basic element deemed necessary for an LNP-capable service provider is the ability to "mark" an available non-working telephone number as ported out. An equivalent nomenclature could be to make the number unassignable. The key is that once UNP is performed with another service provider, the number must not be placed in general number inventory for reassignment unless snapped back from the NPAC. The parties viewed this telephone number resource marking function as no different than the functionality required to identify numbers as ported out or donated for pooling. In both cases plus UNP, the number is no longer assignable by the donating service provider.

In addition, it was not required to first activate the number and then port it away for the purposes of facilitating UNP. If activating spare numbers before porting is a true criteria or requirement, then it follows that the criteria to always require activation before porting, is also required for number pooling. However, this constraint has not yet been suggested as required in number pooling processes.

Focal and MCI WorldCom agreed that with minimal education to operations groups that process LNP requests as well as the Sales organizations, UNP could be made available as another TN resource by Service Providers.

The attached spreadsheet depicts the specific TN ranges that were processed as UNP, the relevant dates for the activities, test calls that were made following the activation of the TN ranges, and the subsequent snap-backs that occurred for the customer-specific scenarios.

Conclusion

The trial results yielded in the scenarios described above clearly indicate that UNP is feasible. The trial confirmed initial assumptions that with minor changes to ordering processes between carrier, that UNP processes were very similar in nature to Local Number Portability (LNP) procedures. LNP procedures are mature between wireline carriers and thus serve to simplify the UNP process in general.

In addition, the UNP processes used for the trial were determined to have utility for the form of UNP contemplated by the parties. That is, UNP requests when the donor is unambiguous for meeting specific customer requests and providing a limited set of numbers for meeting carrier footprint needs. In these cases, and applied as tested, there was no identified need for a 3rd party administrator. Further, based on experience gained in the trial, a maximum quantity of 25 numbers should apply to UNP requests.

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Further, if UNP requests were extended to the ambiguous donor application – for example, a number need within the NPA or any number within the rate area with multiple possible donors, and if the carrier (UNP donor) was not specified by a customer, or could not be because the request was for footprint, then a 3rd party administrator may be required to balance the donations. Considering though the limited volume proposed and frequency of application, and in keeping with state regulator involvement concerning number conservation, it may be possible for the state staffs to serve as the arbiter of these ambiguous donor UNP requests.

The LSR interface, using FAX or e-mail was also deemed sufficient. We also concluded that because of the low volume anticipated in the unambiguous form of UNP tested herein, that electronic interfaces between the parties were not required, nor deemed necessary for furthering UNP use within the industry.

Finally, at no time during the course of the trial did the parties find it necessary or required to activate the numbers as working numbers in its network before being able to port them.

Focal and MCI WorldCom see the availability of UNP processes as described herein as being a useful tool in meeting customer-specific number requests. The facility and availability of these UNP processes are mutually beneficial to serve customer desires to be served by the carrier of their choice (i.e., access to numbers), while at the same time improving the efficiency of how numbers already assigned to carriers are utilized.

The parties recommend that an industry ad-hoc group be convened among carriers who have an interest in learning more on how this trial occurred and how it can be used to expand the concept used here to facilitate further UNP activity.

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Attachments

LSR forms, test call logs.

Testing Log for Focal/MCI Worldcom UNP Trial													
773-359-8100-8119	Chicago	CHICGOZN09	MCI	Focal	Footprint	11/15/1999	11/18/1999	11/18/1999	11/19/1999	11/22/1999	All successful	N/A	none
213-337-0020-0024	Los Angeles	LSAN DA 01	MCI	Focal	Customer Specific	11/15/1999	11/16/1999	11/18/1999	11/19/1999	11/22/1999	All successful	12/19/1999	number available for reassignment
212-299-0375-0379	New York	NWYRCYZN01	MCI	Focal	Customer Specific	11/15/1999	11/19/1999	11/22/1999	11/19/1999	11/22/1999	All successful	12/19/1999	number available for reassignment
646-435-0368-0372	New York	NWYRCYZN01	Focal	MCI	Customer Specific	11/18/1999	11/19/1999	11/23/1999	11/23/1999	11/23/1999	All successful	01/06/2000	number available for reassignment
213-596-0050-0054	Los Angeles	LSAN DA 01	Focal	MCI	Customer Specific	11/18/1999	11/18/1999	11/23/1999	11/23/1999	11/23/1999	All successful	01/06/2000	number available for reassignment
* Test calls were made across three LD carriers (AT&T, Sprint, MCI), regional ILEC, Focal and MCI Local (donor and recipient switch)													

Local Service Request - UNP

Administrative Section

		CCNA	PON				VER	LSR NO		
		FOC	UNPTEST-3IL				AA			

AN		ATN			SC		PG	OF	D/TSENT	
							1	1	1999-11-15	

DDD	APPCODE	DDDO	APPTIME		DFDT	PROJECT
1999-11-19					0800A	

CHC	REQTYP	ACT	SUP	EXP	AFO	RTR	CC	AENG	ALBR	SCA	AGAUTH	DATED	AUTHNM
	CB	V		Y		C	7058				Y	1999-09-17	

ACTL		AI	APOT	LST		LSO	TOS	SPEC

NCI	CHANNEL	SEC NCI	RPON	RORD

LSP AUTH	LSP AUTH DATE	LSP AUTH NAME	CIC	CUST
		DAN MELDAZIS		FOCAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Bill Section

	BI1	BAN1	BI2	BAN2	ACNA	EBD	
					FOC		

BILLNM	SBILLNM	TE	EBP

BILSTREET	BFLOOR	BILROOM	BCITY		BILSTATE
200 N LA SALLE ST	7	700	CHICAGO		IL

BILZIP	BILLCON	BCTEL NO	VTA
60601	JAN HEWITT	312-895-8249	

SUMBILLNUM	SBCUSCODE

Contact Section

INIT	INITTEL NO	E-MAIL
DEBRA MONTGOMERY	312-895-7937	demontgomery@focal.com

	FAX NO	INITSTREET
	312-895-8417	

INITFLOOR	NITROOM	INITCITY	INITSTATE	INITZIP

IMPCON	IMPTEL NO	IMPPAGER
FOCAL SWITCH	312-895-8300 (0700 – 1700)	

ALT IMPCON	ALT IMPCOM TEL NO	ALT IMPCON PAGER NO

DSGCON	DRC	DCTEL NO	DCFAX NO	DCEMAIL

	DCSTREET

DCFLOOR	DCROOM	DCCITY	DCSTATE	DCZIP	OPRSVC

Remarks

LSR QTY of TNs: 20   RATE CENTER: ZONE 9 FOOTPRINT

Confirmation: FOC DATE: Reference #:_____   Date: _____   Reason for Denial: Number is Assigned ___ Number is not in Inventory ___

Reservation Local Service Request for UNP

Administrative Section

	CCNA	PON			VER	LSR NO		
	FOC	**UNPSAMPLE-4**			**PRE**			

AN		ATN		SC	PG	OF	D/TSENT	
					1	**1**	**1999-09-27**	

DDD	APPCODE	DDDO	APPTIME	DFDT	PROJECT

CHC	REQTYP	ACT	SUP	EXP	AFO	RTR	CC	AENG	ALBR	SCA	AGAUTH	DATED	AUTHNM
	CB	**V**		**Y**		**C**	**7058**						

ACTL		AI	APOT		LST		LSO		TOS	SPEC

NCI	CHANNEL	SEC NCI	RPON	RORD

LSP AUTH	LSP AUTH DATE	LSP AUTH NAME	CIC	CUST
		Dan Meldazis		**FOCAL COMMUNICATIONS CORP**

Bill Section

	BI1	BAN1	BI2	BAN2		ACNA	EBD	
						FOC		

BILLNM	SBILLNM		TE	EBP

BILSTREET	BFLOOR	BILROOM	BCITY		BILSTATE
200 N LASALLE ST	**7**	**700**	**CHICAGO**		**IL**

BILZIP	BILLCON	BCTEL NO	VTA
60601	**JAN HEWITT**	**312-895-7934**	

SUMBILLNUM	SBCUSCODE

Contact Section

INIT	INITTEL NO	E-MAIL
DEBRA MONTGOMERY	**312-895-7937**	demontgomery@focal.com

	FAX NO	INITSTREET
	312-895-8417	

INITFLOOR	NITROOM	INITCITY	INITSTATE	INITZIP

IMPCON	IMPTEL NO	IMPPAGER
Focal Switch	**312-895-8300 (0700 – 1700)**	

ALT IMPCON	ALT IMPCOM TEL NO	ALT IMPCON PAGER NO

DSGCON	DRC	DCTEL NO	DCFAX NO	DCEMAIL
			DCSTREET	

DCFLOOR	DCROOM	DCCITY	DCSTATE	DCZIP	OPRSVC

Remarks

Customer Reservation UNP _____ (LSR to follow)   Reference Number: _____   Date: _____

REQUESTING: RC: Lincolnwood, IL **NPA/NXX:** XXX-XXX   **TN:** XXX-XXX-XXXX   **RC/LAST 4 DIGIT:** Lincolnwood, IL / 4000

Reason for Denial: Number is Assigned ____ Number is not in Inventory ____